

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.  
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THE DAILY HERALD, every Saturday, at six cents per copy, or \$3 per annum, the European Edition every Saturday, at one cent per copy, \$4 per annum to one part of Great Britain, or \$4 10s per annum to the Continent, both to include postage; the California Edition, at the rate of 10 cents per month, at six cents per copy, or \$2 75 per annum.  
THE FAMILY HERALD, on Wednesdays, at four cents per copy, or \$2 per annum.  
VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news selected from all quarters of the world, will be liberally paid for. *See our FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS are particularly requested to send all letters and communications to the Editor.*  
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JOB PRINTING: *executed with neatness, dispatch and despatch.*

Volume XXVII.—No. 19

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

- MIRLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—MONTY.
- WINTER GARDEN, Broadway.—CANTILE.
- WALLACK'S THEATRE, No. 84 Broadway.—SECRETS FOR A KNOWING.
- LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE, Broadway.—THE MARY, OR, THE PRINCE OF DASH.
- NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—DUEL IN THE NIGHT—MY FAVORITE ENTERTAINMENT.
- MARY POWERS' THEATRE, No. 426 Broadway.—COURT AND STAGE.
- BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway.—CONJ. TRICKS—LIVING MONSIEUR, &c., at all hours.—HOP OF THE FUTURE, afternoon and evening.
- BRANT'S MINSTER, Mechanic's Hall, 472 Broadway.—WHO SICKED BILLY PATTERSON.
- MELODRON CONCERT HALL, 530 Broadway.—TIGERS TEAR UP THE ORCHARD, SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c.
- CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL, 55 Broadway.—SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c.
- GAITEIES CONCERT ROOM, 316 Broadway.—DRAWING ROOM ENTERTAINMENT, BALLET, FANTASIES, PARADE, &c.
- AMERICAN MUSIC HALL, 444 Broadway.—JEWELRY PARADE.—BALLET—COMEDY—JOLLY MILLERS.
- CRYSTAL PALACE CONCERT HALL, No. 45 Bowery.—BURLESQUES, SONGS, DANCES, &c.—RAY AS A FOOL.
- PARADISE GARDEN OF WONDER, 563 Broadway.—Open daily from 10 A. M. till 5 P. M.
- ROVELTY MUSIC HALL, 616 Broadway.—BURLESQUES, SONGS, DANCES, &c.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Thursday, April 10, 1862.

TO OUR BUSINESS PATRONS.

Parties having business announcements to make through the columns of the HERALD are hereby notified that we can have nothing to do with advertisement agents. Their favors must be sent to us direct, to be attended to. We are compelled to be thus strict because of the dishonesty of parties who, whilst acting as agents for certain obscure journals, assume the agency of the HERALD, with a view to give weight to their misrepresentations as to the amount of our circulation. These persons have no sort of connection with our establishment, and no means of knowing beyond the rest of the public, the extent of our daily issues. We give them fair warning that, if they persist in this mean and dishonorable course, we shall prosecute them for an attempt to injure us in our business. The daily circulation of the HERALD is now over one hundred thousand copies, and frequently reaches to from one hundred and twenty to one hundred and thirty thousand—more than the aggregate circulation of all the other city dailies of the same class put together. These facts are easily susceptible of proof before a legal tribunal, and the parties to whom we refer expose themselves to severe penalties by putting forth false representations as to its amount, under the assumed character of our agents, and with a view to benefit our rivals.

THE SITUATION.

A despatch from Cairo states that an officer who left Pittsburg Landing on the evening of Monday last reports that the Union forces have taken possession of Corinth, the entrenched position of the rebels.

The late glorious victory at Pittsburg, on the Tennessee river, is the all absorbing feature of the war. We give to-day a complete history of the battle, with all the details as far as they have been ascertained up to the latest moment, together with a fine map of the battle ground and its vicinity, and sketches of the leading officers engaged on both sides. In every respect, both as regards the duration of the battle, the numbers lost, and the determined valor of victors and vanquished alike, it was one of the most remarkable and bloodiest conflicts of modern days. Our loss proves not to be so heavy as at first reported. It is set down at about five thousand killed and wounded. What amount of loss the rebels suffered cannot of course be accurately stated. The body of the rebel Commander-in-Chief, Albert Sydney Johnston, was left on the field and taken possession of by our troops, together with those of many other distinguished officers. We unfortunately lost a number of our leading officers, but that is not to be wondered at, considering their splendid conduct, their constant exposure to danger, and the disregard of personal safety which they exhibited throughout the two days' action. Among the wounded was General Ulysses S. Grant, who commanded our forces. The number of men engaged on both sides must have been a hundred and fifty thousand at least. Our troops numbered eighty thousand men in action on Monday (the second day), and the enemy, from all accounts, must have had very nearly as many in the field.

The Southern accounts of the strength of the rebel army at Corinth, given before the battle, were probably exaggerated. They were as follows:—

- Under Albert S. Johnston..... 20,000
- Under Braxton Bragg..... 30,000
- Under Nathan G. Evans..... 40,000
- Under Leonidas Polk..... 30,000

Total..... 120,000

The force under General Evans was, in all probability nearer to ten thousand than forty thousand, which would make the aggregate of the army of Corinth ninety thousand men.

The news of this great victory, which has broken the rebel power in the Southwest, was received throughout the country with intense excitement, enthusiasm and jubilation, from the national capital to the remotest part at which the intelligence was received.

By late accounts from Fort Monroe a severe

storm had been raging there on Monday and Tuesday, which must have seriously affected the march of an army up the Peninsula, and will probably delay active operations in front of Yorktown for a day or two. Everything, however, is progressing favorably. The last heard of the Merrimac was the same as we have previously reported. She was lying off Craney Island, in company with the Yorktown, Jamestown, Teazer, and four small tugs, all under steam. This was on Monday, and the foggy weather which prevailed was supposed to have detained the rebel flotilla at that point. We present our readers to-day with two maps of the neighborhood of Yorktown.

The official despatch of Commodore Foote to the Navy Department, which we publish to-day, in addition to the detailed account of the siege of Island No. 10 which we furnished to our readers yesterday, forms a complete history of that successful affair, and the advantages which the Union army in the Southwest has gained by its capture. The island and the enemy's works on the shore have both fallen into our hands. Commodore Foote announces, as the result of a hasty examination of the captured forts and batteries, that we have taken "eleven earthworks, with seventy heavy cannon, varying in calibre from thirty-two to one hundred-pounders rifled. The magazines are well supplied with powder, and there are large quantities of shot and shell and other munitions of war, and also great quantities of provisions. Four steamers almost have fallen into our hands, and two others, with the rebel gunboat Grampus, are sunk, but will be easily raised. The floating battery of sixteen heavy guns, turned ashore by the rebels, is said to be lying on the Missouri shore below New Madrid." A congratulatory despatch was forwarded by the Secretary of the Navy yesterday to Commodore Foote upon his victory at Island No. 10.

CONGRESS. In the Senate yesterday, petitions in favor of emancipation, and the establishment of a national army and military department in Wisconsin, were presented and referred. The bill allowing the Attorney General and Secretary of the Interior to fix the salaries of District Attorneys, was passed. After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, the bill to increase the efficiency of the Medical Department of the army. A bill making additional appropriations for the civil expenses of the government was reported, and nearly all the Senate's amendments to the Post Office Appropriation bill were agreed to. The Senate's amendments to the bill establishing branch post offices in cities were concurred in. The bill to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia came up on its second reading, to which Mr. Vallandigham objected. The question then recurred under the rule, "Shall the bill be rejected?" which was decided in the negative, 45 against 33. The bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union. The Pacific Railroad bill was taken up, and Mr. Phelps, of California, spoke in its favor.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS. The screw steamer Etna, Captain Kennedy, which sailed from Liverpool at four o'clock on the evening of the 26th, and from Queenstown on the 27th ult., arrived at this port at noon yesterday. Her news has been anticipated fully by the Hibernian at Portland, and the reports published in the HERALD on Tuesday and Wednesday morning.

The government of Algiers has published a notice to cotton planters, reminding them that a premium of from 20 francs to 100 francs will be awarded to every one who shall, during the season of 1862, plant cotton to the following extent:—20 francs for twenty ares, 40 francs for forty, 60 francs for sixty, 80 francs for eighty, and 100 francs for a hectare (two and a half acres). The Imperial Agricultural Society of Algiers will also continue its prize of 300 francs for the best cultivation of one hectare.

By way of France—brought by the French mail steamer Bearn—we have commercial advices from Rio Janeiro to the 24th of February. The receipts of coffee in Rio were very light, not exceeding an average of 2,000 bags per day. This, together with the confirmation of a small stock remaining in the country, and unfavorable accounts as to the growing crops, caused dealers to be very firm, and a good demand springing up, both for Europe and the United States, enabled them to advance rates. Some dealers were asking much higher prices, and appeared sanguine of seeing round lots at \$900 reals per arroba before many weeks elapsed. Sales since last report were 124,000 bags, of which 65,000 bags were for the United States, 65,000 for the Channel and North of Europe, 3,000 for the Mediterranean, and 3,000 for the Cape of Good Hope. Stocks were estimated to be 140,000 bags. Lots for the United States were quoted 6,000 a 6,500 reals per arroba. Freight to the United States, North, was at 50s. a 53s. per ton South, (rebel) via St. Thomas, 75s. a 80s. per ton. An American schooner obtained for New York 50c. per bag and 5 per cent.

The British steam sloop Styx (6), Commander Ward, left Plymouth Sound on Saturday, March 22, for the West Indies.

Our advices received from Salt Lake City to the 18th of March, state that Brigham Young was duly elected as Governor of the State of Deseret on the 3d of last month. Hon. H. C. Kimball has been elected Lieutenant Governor, and John M. Burnhiser representative. A meeting of the General Assembly will be held on the 14th of the present month to elect United States Senators, one of whom is expected to be ex-delegate Hooper.

In the Senate of our State Legislature yesterday, a favorable report was made on the bill authorizing the payment of the bonds created by this city to assist in equipping and forwarding to the field troops for the defence of the Union. The bill authorizing the application of the surplus revenue of the sinking fund to the payment of the city debt was passed. Other business of interest was transacted by the Senate, to which the pressure of news on our columns precludes our referring. The Assembly passed several bills of some importance. Among them were the Susquehanna Railroad and the Metropolitan Health bills. The Metropolitan Health bill was discussed at considerable length, and amendments by different members were proposed; but, after the rejection of all of them, the bill passed by sixty-eight yeas to forty-eight nays.

General Franz Sigel, at last accounts, was recovering from the severe illness which prostrated him after the battle of Pea Ridge.

A special election will be held in the Ninth Congressional district of Illinois on the 6th of May, to fill the seat in the House of Representatives left vacant by the resignation of Gen. John A. Logan. The government Commission to inquire into the charges against persons confined in military prisons for treason against the government have been busy the past few days. William W. Hendricks and Jonah Potterfield have been released from Fort Lafayette, on taking the oath of allegiance. David C. Wadsworth and Captain Isaac L. Vigneres have been released on parole, while Colonel Thomas, the French lady, William H. Hill, W. H. Childs, E. W. Cecil and Mr. Chapin have been sent back to Fort Lafayette.

This day will be devoted to fasting and prayer in the States of New Hampshire and Vermont.

We have now some additions to make to the list of rebel Generals who have been taken by various

causes from the service of the bogus confederacy since the commencement of the rebellion, and the following is the catalogue:—  
David E. Twiggs, resigned.  
Henry B. Jackson, resigned.  
Robert S. Garnett, killed.  
W. H. T. Walker, resigned.  
Bernard E. Bee, killed.  
Thomas F. Fannin, resigned.  
John B. Grayson, died.  
Felix K. Zollicoffer, killed.  
P. St. George Cooke, missing.  
Simon B. Buckner, captured.  
Lloyd Highman, captured.  
Edward Price, captured.  
Barthold Johnston, captured.  
Ben. McCulloch, killed.  
Glen J. Pillow, suspended.  
John B. Floyd, suspended.  
Gen. Frost, killed.  
Paul O. Herbert, killed.  
Gen. Slack, killed.  
M. L. Bonham, resigned.  
Albert S. Johnston, killed.  
Wm. Whann Mackall, captured.  
And two others, as yet unknown, captured.

Of the above it appears there were:—  
Killed..... 8  
Suspended..... 2  
Captured..... 7  
Committed suicide..... 1  
Resigned..... 5  
Died..... 1  
Total..... 24

The Union army thus far has lost but four Generals:—Nathaniel Lyon, killed; Wm. H. L. Wallace, killed; Frederick W. Lander, died, and B. M. Prentiss, captured.

The effect of the recent good news was plainly manifested at the booksellers' trade sale yesterday. The bids ran higher, and where books reached the duplicating price the numbers called for were above the average. The rate of discount was a matter of after consideration with buyers. They wanted the books, and seemed bound to have them. Sheldon's books ran well, and were freely duplicated, especially the Riverside editions. Child's Philadelphia invoice went remarkably well—such heavy works as Kane's "Arctic Explorations," in all styles; Blackstone's "Commentaries," "Albion's," "Dictionary of Authors," and Sparks' "Franklin," (an eighteen dollar book), being freely duplicated, and even triplicated. Gould & Lincoln's and Scribner's invoices were also freely duplicated at "stiff prices," and Lindsay & Blackstone's Philadelphia list was equally fortunate. General St. George Cooke's "Scenes in the United States Dragoon Service" running off rapidly.

A meeting of the managers of eighteen of the principal lines of railroad in the United States was held at the St. Nicholas Hotel yesterday. Judge Jewett, of Ohio, was appointed chairman, and E. B. Phillips and E. A. Chapin secretaries. A committee of three was appointed to report a timetable for passenger and other trains to be run during the summer months. After some discussion their report was adopted. The amended timetable does not differ very materially from the one at present in use.

No business of public importance was transacted by the Commissioners of Emigration yesterday. From the weekly statement it appears that 1,311 emigrants arrived here during the week ending on the 9th inst., making a total of 6,007 during the present year, against 10,071 up to the same date in 1861. The number of inmates remaining in the institutions on Ward's Island is 766. The Treasurer's report shows a balance in the bank of \$4,819 18 to the credit of the Commissioners.

Nicholas S. Veeder, the last of the Revolutionary heroes in Schenectady county, New York, died on the 7th instant, aged one hundred years and three months. He died within two miles of the place of his birth, and had never resided at a greater distance from his birthplace.

A new planet, of the thirteenth magnitude, was discovered near the star Beta Virginis, at the Harvard College Observatory, on the 8th instant. Perona was the name given it.

The prize steamer Magnolia, lying at the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, was sold yesterday, by public auction, for \$50,000. She was purchased by Mr. Starks W. Lewis, for the government.

The market for beef cattle was buoyant at all the yards yesterday, and holders were enabled to obtain pretty full prices for all grades, but especially for prime, which were in active demand both from the butchers and government agents. The prices ranged from 8 1/2c. a 9c. a 9c. with the bulk of sales of good cattle at 8c. a 8 1/2c. Milch cows were quiet. Veal calves were steady at 4c. a 4 1/2c. Sheep and lambs sold at prices ranging from \$3.50 to \$5 a 47 per head, but mainly at \$4.75 a \$5.50. Swine sold at 3 1/2c. a 3 3/4c. for light, and 4 1/2c. a 4 3/4c. for heavy, for corn fed, and 3 1/2c. a 3 3/4c. for still fed. The total receipts were 3,998 beefves, 107 cows, 849 veals, 4,692 sheep and lambs, and 12,333 swine.

Notwithstanding the brilliant victories reported in yesterday morning's HERALD, the stock market was, as yesterday, and prices closed no better than the day before. The chief cause of this singular anomaly was doubtless a general distrust of the news from Pittsburg, which the bears labored actively to discredit. The money market was easier; call loans 6 per cent. Exchange was steady; gold 151 lower. The street was all day agitated by the most absurd rumors, which had the effect of checking business.

The cotton market yesterday exhibited some less tone and animation, while prices were without important changes. The sales amounted about 600 bales, in lots, chiefly to spinners, on the basis of 27 1/2c. a 28c. for middling uplands, with some lots reported at 28 1/2c. The sale of Sea Island to come off to-day will probably meet with less competition among purchasers, from the fact that but a small portion of American machinery is adapted to its manufacture. The chief demand at this, as at former sales, will probably be for shipment to Europe. The following table, from the circular of Messrs. William P. Wright & Co., dated the 10th April, 1862, gives the receipts and distribution of the crop up to that period as follows:—

Received at Southern ports from Sept. 1, 1860, to April 10, 1861, bales..... 3,240,000  
Exported to Great Britain..... 1,734,000  
" France..... 491,500  
" other foreign ports..... 251,500  
Taken by Northern manufacturers..... 255,000  
Stock on hand..... 413,000

The receipts to the present time in the ports of the South are very uncertain, but supposed to be quite limited, while the amount sent to Northern or foreign ports has been confined to parcels running the blockade, or concealed or captured by the government. At last accounts the stock of American cotton in Liverpool was reduced to 144,000 bales, against between 700,000 and 800,000 bales at the same time last year, and the total of all kinds was 400,000, against about 900,000 last year. Flour was heavy and dull, and fell off about 5c. per bushel, especially for State and Western brands. Wheat was quiet and steady limited. Corn was less buoyant, with fair sales at 60c. a 61 1/2c. for Western mixed, delivered. Pork was quiet, with sales of new mess at \$13 a \$13 1/2c. and prime 12c. at \$10 25 a \$10 50. Sugars were firm, with sales of about 1,000 hbls. The government contract for 1,000,000 lbs. was reported taken yesterday at 9c. a 9 1/2c. for refined yellow coffee sugars, the latter figure corresponding with Stuart's grade of letter "C." Coffee was quiet. Freight was dull and engagements moderate.

JOHN SLIDELL.—It seems that this man, whom the London Times noticed as being worth, personally, about as much as one negro—he may be worth less, for sought we know—before he left the United States for Europe, sold all his property in the South, amounting to two or three hundred thousand dollars, and invested the whole in English and French securities. Herein he plainly showed that he had no confidence in the rebellion; and yet such a man would lead his countrymen into this difficulty, and ruin the fortunes of thousands of men, while he carefully secured his own. He never expects to return home, and in fact he would not dare to do so. He would not dare to show his face again in Louisiana, to meet the scornful and vindictive gaze of a people whom he has deceived and abused. He has managed with more cunning than some others of the leaders, who have not to care themselves.

The Sanguinary and Decisive Battle of Pittsburg Landing—Our Greatest and Most Important Victory—Reported Occupation of Corinth by Union Troops.

The most sanguinary battle ever fought upon this continent, and immeasurably the most important in its crowning victory to the arms of the Union, is that which was so magnificently fought by our invincible Western soldiers on Sunday and Monday last, at Pittsburg Landing, in Southern Tennessee. That locality, hitherto unknown, except to the residents and traders on the Tennessee river, henceforward becomes one of the most famous landmarks in American history.

From the details before us, it would appear that this battle was very skillfully contrived between the rebel Generals Sydney Johnston and Beauregard, for the purpose of cutting to pieces the army of General Grant by overwhelming numbers, before he could be strengthened by the advancing reinforcements of General Buell; that General Grant was thus assailed by a combined force twice his own in point of numbers; that thus the results of the battle, at the end of the first day, were very seriously against him, and that, had the daylight lasted two or three hours longer, he would, perhaps, have suffered a fearful defeat. But, in still holding the enemy at bay to the end of the terrible fighting of Sunday, the invaluable time was gained which brought in his reinforcements, and which secured to the Union the glorious triumph of Monday. In this desperate enterprise on the part of Johnston and Beauregard we have a repetition of the bold dash of Zollicoffer at Mill Spring last January, and for the same great object, and with the same result. Beauregard knew that if the Union forces advancing upon his intrenched camp at Corinth, from different points, were permitted to form a junction, he would be lost; but he saw that by promptly acting himself upon the offensive he might cut up the several approaching columns of our troops in detail, beginning with the advanced army corps of General Grant, and thus reverse the whole tide of our recent triumphs in the West back to our starting point of Cairo.

Considering the desperate extremities of the rebel cause, the temptations thus offered him were irresistible; and against any other than the very best troops in the world—our strong, tall, muscular, disciplined, intelligent and unconquerable Western fighting men—he might have succeeded on Sunday last in a heroic check to all our offensive operations by land and water. But the trump card of Bull run, between Beauregard and his duplicate, Johnston, was in this instance turned against them, and their grand game for recovering their losses in the West they have lost, and in losing it they have lost the whole Southwest, and their last chance of regaining a hope of success in any position in any quarter of the South, on the Mississippi or among their inland mountains, or in their strongholds near the sea.

Between this disastrous repulse of the rebels at Pittsburg Landing, and the surrender of Island No. 10, with its immense stores of artillery and munitions of war, our right of way in the West is reopened, without much further difficulty, by land and water, to the Gulf of Mexico. The fortified camp of Beauregard at Corinth, has it is reported by our telegraphic despatches, been hastily abandoned by the rebels, and is now occupied by our troops. And now these questions come home to Jeff. Davis and his riling confederates at Richmond: "What are we to do? Would it not be well at once to make our escape from McClellan? Has not the time arrived for abandoning even the pretence of holding on to Virginia? Does not our safety require that we shall leave her to her fate, and take such of her troops as can be secured to follow us to the Southwest for a junction with Beauregard, so that when pushed to the last extremity we may still have a chance of reaching the protecting soil of Mexico?" Nor can there be a reasonable doubt that before the lapse of many days its last day's sun will have set upon the rebel government in the Old Dominion, and then we shall have nothing to do but to gather up the broken fragments of a great rebellion laid in ruins.

There is no occasion for the slightest impatience in regard to the movements of General McClellan. That accomplished soldier, to whose military genius and knowledge we are chiefly indebted for all our splendid victories of the present year, by land and water, is abundantly equal to the single operation of restoring the old flag to the State Capitol of old Virginia. Upon this point our readers may anticipate a crowning success. Let him who is inclined to be impatient read the letter, elsewhere in these columns, from an intelligent correspondent, touching the comprehensive services of General McClellan as described by General Halleck. It shows that McClellan understands his business. From all accounts it appears that the rebels on the York river route to Richmond are resolved upon a stubborn resistance; but, whether they fight or fly on his approach, the army of McClellan will surely do its appointed work to the satisfaction of the country.

The chosen architect, under our sagacious President Lincoln, in planning the great fabric of our glorious victories of 1862, McClellan, at Richmond, will himself put on the capstone of the pyramid. If his advance shall be desperately disputed, then we are confident that, under McClellan, our soldiers of the East will wipe out the disgrace of Bull run, and fully establish their claim to stand side by side with our invincible soldiers of the West.

The Herald a Live Newspaper.

Times like these try newspapers as well as men. Journalism suffers, like every other business, from the crisis in financial and commercial affairs, and, like every other profession, from the general stagnation and pause in the ordinary industry of the country. Besides these it has its peculiar evil experiences. The press has played so important a part in the military drama now enacting that the administration has deemed it necessary to establish a censorship over the news, which is the very life blood of a metropolitan journal. Newspaper despatches are suppressed; newspaper correspondents meet with few favors and much opposition from those in power, and the government dictates what intelligence should, and what shall not, be published, after the journalists have triumphed over every obstacle and obtained the fullest and latest details of important and interesting events.

That the HERALD has neither felt the pecuniary crisis nor allowed its readers to notice any falling off in its news is the best proof of its vitality and the best praise of the manner in which it is conducted. Other and weaker journals have either succumbed completely to the adversities of the crisis, or else live on shorn of their former fair proportions, their circulation and profits grown small by degrees, and their columns as destitute of any show of enterprise as of interest, while their editors and proprietors are seeking to eke out their falling fortunes by contract jobbing, office hunting or base advocacy of public swindles. Compared with these moribund journals, which have fallen under the ban of popular opprobrium or the keener curse of popular neglect, the HERALD stands in prosperity and enterprise the only real, live metropolitan newspaper in the country. In spite of the hard times, our circulation and our advertisements have marvellously increased, until we surpass not only each one of our city contemporaries, but the whole of them combined. In spite of the censorship of the press, and the increased expense necessary to obtain news, we continue to excel, not only our contemporaries, but even our former self, in the fullness of our intelligence and the celerity with which we present it to the public.

In yesterday's HERALD, for example, is the record of a feat never equalled by any newspaper in the world, and approached only by the London Times in its best days. The London Times received and published the news of the battle of Waterloo in advance of the arrival of the special government couriers, and rests its reputation to this very hour upon that performance, although the HERALD again and again paralleled this sort of enterprise, before the era of the telegraph, and during the progress of the Mexican war. But yesterday we received and published the full details of the first day's fighting at Pittsburg Landing, by telegraph from our own correspondents, and in advance, not only of all other papers, but of the intelligence received at the War Department. This glorious and exclusive news was published in the regular morning edition of the HERALD, and was telegraphed from our columns to the President, and perused by him long before our dilatory contemporaries had even heard of the intelligence. When we had fully disseminated the news by our regular edition, then the other papers came out with extras; but, so far were we in advance, that our despatch was transmitted to Washington and read in both houses of Congress, amid enthusiastic applause, suppressed only from respect for the heroic deed, hours before the extras of our contemporaries had reached the suburbs of this city. Our special correspondents with General Grant's army risked life and limb to procure us the news so promptly, and at a great expense, placed before the government and the public; and, all things considered, we think we have again, as on many former occasions, fully established our claim to the position—long conceded to us by the masses of the people—of the only live newspaper in the country.

It occurs to us that now is the time for the government to signalize its recognition of the many and valuable services performed by the press during this war, by withdrawing all telegraphic and other restrictions, and permitting each journal to publish what it thinks proper, subject to any penalty necessary to secure the exercise of a loyal discrimination and caution on the part of the editors. The conductors of the leading journals now fully comprehend the wishes and intentions of the government in regard to the publication of war news, and if left to themselves they will be much better able to satisfy both the government and the people than during the continuance of the present system of censorship. Either the leading editors do not understand their profession nor appreciate its responsibilities—and we believe we have fully dissipated any such idea, if it ever existed, in regard to our own case—or else they must know much better than they should publish what they should suppress. Our word for it, the government would soon become satisfied of the advantages of relieving itself and the press of much trouble and annoyance by adopting this plan.

SUNDAY A MEMORABLE DAY IN THE EVENTS OF THIS WAR.—The fact that our glorious battle of Pittsburg Landing was opened on Sunday, and that the capitulation of Island No. 10 occurred between Sunday evening and Monday morning, reminds us of certain other memorable Sundays in the leading events of this rebellion. On Sunday, the 5th of May last, President Lincoln's twenty days to the parties concerned in this rebellion expired. On Sunday, the 21st of July, Bull run; on Sunday, January 19, 1862, the beginning of the general break down of the rebellion, was fought the battle of Mill Spring, Ky., ending in the defeat and death of General Zollicoffer; on Sunday, the 16th of February, Fort Donelson was surrendered; on Sunday, the 23d, the Union advanced column, under General Nelson, entered Nashville; on Sunday, the 2d March, Brunswick, Ga., was occupied by a portion of the Dupont expedition; on Sunday, March 9, the battle between the Merrimac and the Monitor, in Hampton Roads; on Sunday, March 23, the battle of Winchester; and, besides these more important events occurring on Sundays, there have been Sabbath day skirmishes East and West, within the last twelve months, too numerous to mention. But probably Pittsburg Landing, like Blenheim and Waterloo, will stand in history among the great decisive battles of the world fought on Sunday. Beauregard, however, in celebrating it as the week day anniversary of Bull run, has made a serious mistake; but, with regard to Sunday as the holy Sabbath, it is out of the question with hostile armies face to face.

THE TAX BILL.—SPEECH OF MR. STEVENS.—On Tuesday, in the House of Representatives, Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, made a sensible speech on the Tax bill. On everything else except the slavery question Mr. Stevens appears to have sound ideas. On the nigger he is evidently a monomaniac. On matters of finance his ideas are practical and full of good sense. He argues that the war cannot be carried on without armies and navies; these can only be sustained by loans; loans cannot be had unless the interest is punctually paid, and that cannot be done without comprehensive taxation. The debt on the 1st of July will be eight hundred millions. We are expending now three millions per day. A tax in proportion must be laid on. There is no escape from it except repudiation.

The bill, it is true, is a clumsy affair, embracing too many articles, and involving double or treble taxation of some classes, while others are almost exempt. For instance, what can be more absurd than to tax a few prosperous proprietors of newspapers and permit the rest to go free? It is unconstitutional, as well as absurd; for the constitution requires "uniform taxation." Yet the bill must be passed in some shape, and the sooner the better. The financial troubles which are ahead will be only precipitated and aggravated by any attempt to stave off the burthen which all must bear. Mr. Stevens seems to anticipate the future financial difficulties which must be encountered. He observes, "So long as the money is honestly and economically expended the people of the loyal States will not refuse." This is just the very question that is now, to say the least, in grave doubt, and will hereafter be thoroughly canvassed. Honesty and economy are virtues whose existence are rather mythical just now among public men. While the war is going on and our troops are winning victories, objections to the Tax bill will not be strongly urged. But when the excitement is over, and the war expenditures that are now circulating money so freely have ceased, then will come great depression. Credit will be exhausted, and our financial troubles, which are now only beginning, will then be fully developed. Real estate and all kinds of property will go down, and government bonds alone will be buoyant. The ability as well as the willingness to pay taxes will be infinitely less than it is now. Exhaustion will necessarily follow our struggle. Now, therefore, is the time to pass the Tax bill and collect the money. Hereafter all kinds of excuses will be given and all kinds of objections made, and it is possible that a large party may arise who will clamor for repudiation.

Mr. Stevens contends that the secessionists ought to be made to pay the expenses of the war. We agree with him as far as he goes; but he does not go far enough. We hold that the abolitionists ought to be made to pay the pipes as well as the secessionists. They are both equally revolutionary and both equally guilty. They have played into each other's hands and forced the nation to wage an intestine war in order to prevent anarchy and put down revolution. Let it emanate from what quarter it may. If the principle is to be adopted that the authors of the war pay for it, then the abolitionists are responsible for a heavy share of the burthen. By all means let the Southern secessionists and the Northern abolitionists be made to pay the expenses of the whole war.

GUERRILLA WARFARE.—The leaders of the revolt in the South find it necessary to deceive and keep up the spirits of their unhappy dupes by great boasts and grandiloquent speeches and promises. It seems they threaten, as a last resort, when all their armies are routed, demolished and scattered to the four winds, that they will maintain an everlasting guerilla warfare in the mountains—in other words, they will become banditti and robbers on a large scale. These miserable leaders, who have cheated and deluded the people of the South in everything they have done and said, may perhaps, for this once, be believed as to their intentions—that they will turn mountain robbers and prey upon the country which they have exhausted and destroyed. They may be believed herein, perjured as they are; for they began with being robbers, and it will not be strange that they should end the same. But their resort to the mountains will not help them much; for here, too, we may say, as of all their desperate movements, they are already outflanked—we have "turned their position." It is a singular fact that in all the mountainous regions of the Union, from Maine to the utmost Southern limits, the inhabitants of the mountains generally are loyal Union men. What, then, will they do in the mountains? In South Carolina, in Georgia, in the interior of all the Southern States of this glorious Union, the brave and hardy mountaineers are opposed to them. They might as well plan a guerilla warfare in Vermont, where the shade of the noble Douglas would meet and scare them to death; or in the Connecticut mountains, where the ghost of the brave Lyon would meet and confound them. What can they do in the mountains? We apprehend, not without a shudder of commiseration, that the fate of the first Christian thief and traitor awaits them—an inglorious elevation by act of law in the valleys.

WHO ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE BLOOD SHEDDING IN THE RECENT BATTLE?—This is a question which it needs no ghost to solve. The men who stand responsible before God and the country, and before the whole world, are the abolitionists primarily, and the secessionists secondarily. According to the accounts received of the battle at Pittsburg Landing, the insurgents lost thirty-five thousand men, and the Union troops about five thousand. This may be somewhat exaggerated; but there is no doubt that the loss of life is fearful, that orphans and widows have been made by thousands, and that a wall of deep anguish will ascend from every corner of the land. Poverty and destitution will be the lot of vast numbers thus bereft of their natural protectors. For these manifold calamities the revolutionary abolitionists—led on by Phillips, Garrison and Greeley—and the revolutionary secessionists—led on by Yancey and his fellow conspirators—are accountable before high Heaven and at the bar of public opinion. All the water in Neptune's great ocean cannot wash away the bloody stains which adhere to them, and their memory will stand accused for ages.

PORTION OF THE UNITED STATES AT THE CLOSE OF THE WAR.—When the rebellion broke out there was hardly a nation in the world less prepared for war than we were. Armies had not only to be created, but the vast material necessary for their equipment as well. The quantity of cannon and firearms imported and manufac-